AFFAIRS IN BURGES.

INTERESTING PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Dinner to Hon. R. J. Walker, at Manchester.

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE, &c. &c. &c.

> Our Paris Correspondence. POLITICAL.

Paris, December 18, 1851. Speculations as to Result of Vote-Clergy in Favor of the President-Liberation of the Members of Assembly from Ham and Vincennes-The Doings of the Courts Martial in Paris-Number of Per sons Killed on the 3d and 4th December Ascertained -Suspension of Spanish Cortes-Pardon of the Fillibusteros-His Holiness's Sentiment Reparding Louis Napoleon's Coup d' Etat-Destruction by a Tornado of two Cities in Sicily-The Ques-

tion of the Holy Semulchre, &c. . &c. The utmost uncertainty is now felt about the result of the vote which will take place on Saturday and Sunday next. No one can tell what will be the result of the balloting, though everybody knows what compression is used to force the voters to decide in favor of the only candidate, Louis Napoleon. Nothing, in my opinion, is more amusing than to read the newspapers, written under the command of the Elysee, which say, in the most bombastic language, that " the nation is at liberty to do what they may be pleased to do-to name or not, Louis Napoleon, &c , &c ;" and, in the meantime, no newspaper is allowed to discuss the matter, to approve or disapprove the value of the hero " put on the shield," as the only standard by which France can be saved from socialism, blood and plunder. Never, I think, among a people who had conquered the right to vote, has a similar position

occurred in the world.

The Consultative Committee has definitely been The Consultative Committee has definely been constituted; but any one who will compare the first list with the one which is now publicly avowed, will see that a great number of the names which had been first printed, have now disappeared from the list. The names of Messrs. Leon Faucher, Suchet, Duke of Albufera, and others, who have protested against the publication of their names as members of such committee, have intally been protested against the publication of their names as members of such committee, have finally been crased. And when one sees to what subtorfuges the President had had recourse to make France believe that he was supported by men of honor and standing, how could a man of sense and probity vote in favor of a renegade and traitor!—of a man who has dared to annihilate by a pronunciamento all the liberties which had been conquered by so much bloodshed, in 1793, 1830, and 1818!

Despite all these reasons not te vote in favor of

all the liberties which had been conquered by so much bloodshed, in 1793, 1830, and 1848?

Despite all these reasons not te vote in favor of Louis Napoleon, we see the clergy of France, to whom the Tartuse President has surrendered the Church of the Pantheon and other little rights, in order to obtain their good favors, advise by public letters, their "steep" to decide in favor of the "wolf." The Bishop of Chartres has given the example, and no doubt it will be followed by many, if not all his colleagues. How could it be otherwise? Louis Napoleon has published a law regulating the observance of Sunday, as far as it may be possible. Is not this a meritorious act, deserving much approbation, not only on account of its movelty, but also on account of its being so apropos?

Well, a man who must be elected, per fus aut nefas, must make some concession, and obtain as many friends as possible in all the ranks of society. This was the cause, on Sunday last, of the charaing rewas the cause, on Sunday last, of the charming re-ception given by Louis Napoleon to the men and women of the markets who came the Elysee, carrying bouquets and their hands full of speeches, to have a peep at the hero who had delivered France from its ruin. Never was the President more affable to the ladies of that society! He even consented to kiss one of the pretty "girls" of the

consented to kiss one of the pretty "girls" of the people, and the whole company retired in the atmost delight.

Two new Marshals have been made by an ordinance, dated December lith. The first is General Harispe (Jean Isidare); and the second, General Vaillant (Jean Esptiste Philibert). These two old soldiers no doubt deserved to obtain a high rank in the army; but I regret to say, that if they did obtain it, it was more in layor of their devotedness to the President than or account of their services. to the President than on account of their services.

The best proof of what I say may be found in the dismissal of General Chadeysson, a noble and courageous soloier, who, having refused to go to the Passes Alpes and take the command of the troops in that department, w s immediately summoned to make his retreat. make his retreat.

Another ordinance (how many are daily made!) concerning the old soldiers of the republic and the empire, was also published on the 14th inst., by which a credit of 2,700,000 france is opened to the budget of the Legion of Honor, which will be distributed among these who are much needing. Eleven thousand and thirty-three demands for alms have already been accepted by the bureaux.

As a matter of course, the future President for ten years, of France, must have a full staff of olicers, and the most eminent men of arms, of all the regiments of the French army and navy, have been selected to compose that body ("a troop of satelites Another ordinance (how many are daily made ')

selected to compose that body ("a troop of satelites around the sun"). Capt. Extelmans, son of the old General, was named, the first to accompany

Louis Napoleon Whilst the President is thus preparing the de-

tails of his triumph, the prisoners he has made and sent either to Ham or Vincennes, are daily set free, one after another, and make their re-appearance in society. I am told that General Cavaignac himself has been released, with Messrs. Martin du Nord, Eugene Sue, Nettement, Berryer and others. Mr. Base, the quester of the ex-Legislative As-sembly, is still kept prisoner. It is said that among the papers seized, either in his pockets or in his desks, had been found a series of acts, which proved that a conspiracy was held in order to upset the President and establish another person in his place. If true, the report says that every paper was If the, the report says that every paper was ready, with the exception of some names left in blank, which would have been filled according to circumstances. All this is very well; but who can tell if it is not a falsehood?—so many things are add, now-a days, which have no foundation whatever, but which are accepted as genuine, for there is no possibility to deny them. I will only mention, for instance, the pretended approbation of M. de Falloux, for the acts of the President. If one believes the article of the Constitutional, the able Falloux, for the acts of the President. If one believes the article of the Constitutional, the able
statesman has entirely submitted himself to Louis
Napoleon, and he completely agrees with him, in
all respects. Now listen to this, gentle reader of
the Herrib:—I met, yesterday, M. de Falloux,
at a house of a friend, and there this gentleman
denied having taken any sleps in favor of the government, while on the contrary, he showed the
utmost reprobation of all that had taken place
since the 2d of this month. Crest aimsi que on cerit
Phistotre de Prance

histoire de France The leading members of the press have resumed The leading members of the press have resumed their course of publication. L'Ordre, l'Opinim Publique, La Presse, and l'Unionissued their firshumbers Monday last, with a similar programme, by which all the reporters and editors of the papers resign their position and retire from the editorial department. M de Girardin has surreniered his place to M. Peredesu, an ancient relaction of La Presse, a man of talent and energy, but who has already written a preface in favor of the election. The journal Le Succle has also made its re-appearance, and nevertheless it was seized on Sunday last for not having followed the orders sent to the office

ance, and hevertheless it was selzed on Sunday last for not having followed the orders seat to the office by the Minister of the Interior.

A penny paper, entitled Le Publy, has made it appearance on the Boulevards of Paris. The stamp on each paper being one cent, I calculate that the profit on each number cannot the control of the co culate that the profit on each number cannot be very considerable, but that is not the question; There is a rumor affoat, which says that M. Emile de Girardin has become crazy, and a lunatic, from the disappointment he feels in not having been arrested as an important man, whilst so many of his colleagues were taken prisoners, on the 2d instant; everything has contributed to make him interest. This feet requires to be confirmed.

instant; everything has contributed to make him insane. This fact requires to be confirmed.

M. do Lamartine is slowly recovering from his sickness. He has also abandoned the eutorial department of the journal. Le Pous; and, in order to have it known abroad, he published, a few days ago, a letter in which he cays that he will have nothing to do for the future with politics. Why did he not do so before! If he had, very likely we should not be in the bad pass in which we are now. Among the numerous ordinances just published by the government, I will mention that which decides that all the depots of rat ways which are inside of l'aris will be united together by a circular railway, which will run inside of the fortifications of Paris. This will be, no doubt, a very useful arrangement, which, when accomplished, will save much trouble to passengers.

rangement, which, when accomplished, will save much trouble to passengers.

The war in the provinces seems to be all over. In the Basses Alpes, the Var. and the Gard, everything appears to have resumed a quiet aspect. But the shock has been rough, and it has proved that the rogues and wrethes who wished to restore the care of terror of 1793, had but for object to surpess all the atroofties which were committed at that epoch. Who would ever believe that in our civilined country a gang of men would dave to violate a respectable woman in the public squarel—that they would have a priest who refused to give them the heav of the tower of his church, by the very ropes of the bell wifth they normally rang, by pulling him the bell which they become yrang, by pulling him by the fee! Horrible! Who is the man who has called the French Laulen the most exquisite people

t and, during ithe barricades. I know, from good sources, that nightly, at Vincennes and at Mount Valerien, executions by shooting are taking place. The number of persons killed during the events of the 3d and 4th instant is now known to the last person. It amounts to 2,733 individuals, among whom were seventy-twe women. 2,209 were insurgés; the remainder were persons passing by or attracted to the spot by more curiosity. Well, is not that a pretty affair?

The news received from Spain is of a very peculiar character. First, I will mention the suspension of the assembly of Cortes made by the queen on the 8th December. This act has been blamed by many, and approved by a large number. The second important news from Madrid is, that the difficulties between Spain and the United States about the last affair of Cuba, are entirely settled. Queen Isabella, wishing to give the respectable President of America and his government, as well as to the people of the Union, a testimony of her favorable disposition, has pardoned all the prisoners made during the expedition to Cuba by Lopez. Sener Don Calderon de la Barca, her minister to Washington, has been named by her Grand' croix of the Order of Charles III., as a reward for the efforts which he made so successfully to terminate this imperiant affair, which had caused such trouble to both nations.

From Rome, we receive the intelligence that the news of the coup d'ital was received there with much tranquillity. The Pope said little at first; but, after some time, he said that, "Very likely the hand of providence had directed the President." Very good indeed!

From Sicily, we have received the news of a

providence had directed the President." Very good indeed!

From Sicily, we have received the news of a very terrible event, by which the cities of Marsalla and Castillaman were destroyed by a tornado, in which were buried an immense number of ships and barks of all kinds, as well as more than five hundred persons. This tornado was divided into two columns, the head of which was in the skies and the base in the sea. The rain was pouring in torrents, and big lumps of hail were felling as thick as grapeshot out of a cannon.

The question between the Sublime Porte and the Minister of France to Constantinople, M. de Lavalette, is still unsettled. What will be the result of all that affair, no one can tell as yet.

Letters received from Pesth assert that perquisitions and searches of all kinds have been made during the night in the house of the mother and sisters of Kossuth, which is situated opposite the palace Karoly. The old woman was authorized to remain in her apartments; but she is under the guard of a policeman.

M. Veron, the actual publisher of the Consti-

authorized to remain in her apartments; but she is under the guard of a policeman.

M. Veron, the actual publisher of the Constitutionnal, ex-manager of the opera, ex-quack, exinventor and administrator of the Pate Rignault, was named, by Louis Napoleon, officer of the Legion of Honor. What honor for the legion!

General Cavaignac will be decidedly married to M'ile Odier, on Monday night. This good hearted lady, as soon as she knew that her betrothed had been arrested on the 2d instant, went to Ham with her father and remained there, visiting the General every day as long as he was detained in jail. It is said that two curates of the Catholic church having refused to marry the couple at their church having refused to marry the couple at their house, (General Cavaignac is a Catholic, and his bride a Protestant,) the parties have refused to go to church, and they will be contented with the blessing given to them by the Protestant minister.

P. S —I just received the information that M. Emile de Girardin, who has sold his furniture, horses, carriages, and house, has manifested his intention to leave France for New York, where he goes to publish a newspaper upon a large scale. The ex-editor of La Presse will take with him several able reporters, who will assist him in his literary exertions. I will know more in a few days, and will let your readers understand the whole affair.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Paris, December 18, 1851. The Weather-Dulness in Social Circles-Eques trian Statue in Honor of Marshal Soult-Wholesale Poisoning-State of Theatricals, &c.

The temperature is colder than it ever has been before for the last twenty years, in Paris, and the weather is as gloomy as ever it is in London during the foggiest days of the winter. One who believes in good or bad omens would derive from this actual darkness of the skies the idea that there is a storm harging over our heads. Who knows? True it is, that if the weather is dull, the city is still more dull. No parties, no concerts, no balls, have as yet been given; and ordinarily, at this epoch of the year, one could not pass in any street of Paris without hearing the sounds of an orchestra in one or two houseswithout having his eyes dazzled with the blazing light of lampions. Well, all these pleasures have been, and will be, postponed till the calm be restered in Paris and in the country. Who would dare dance when he does not know if he will be allowed to eat his supper? Who would dare to light a lampion when he does not know if upon it will not be directed the bullet of a gun ?

It is even not yet certain that the "usual" mas querade balls will take place at the Grand Opera These saturnales are somewhat suspicious to the Minister of the Interior, and he fears that they would be the occasion of some trouble. In case permission is given, it will be late in the month, or rather in the beginning of January.

I have heard whispered in some quarters that Mr. I umley had demanded the privilege to open the Italian theatre, for some masquerade balls, where dancing would not be allowed. This would be an cancing would not be allowed. This would be an attempt to revive, if possible, the epoch when good society used to frequent these parties, and a nuse themselves with intrigues of bon ton. We shall see what will be the issue of Mr. Lumley's efforts to abate the mighty nuisance of the Grand Opera.

Many Americans who are living in Paris, are still waiting to open their pariors. Mrs. Ridgeway, who is a great admirer of Louis Napoleon and of his merits, intends giving a few parties, which, no coubt, will be stamped with the seal of elegance

The Langdons and Joneses, of New York, who The Langdons and Joneses, of New York, who have no political friends, are also desirous to make some show and display, in order to attain a small rank among the "upper ten" of the capital of France. They tried the experiment formerly, in ISS6; but, as is well known, they failed then. Will they have more chance in ISS2? That is the question. Such is the only chit chat to be given to the readers of the Hearld. Everything in fashionable life seems to be in a state of torpidity, and a magnetic shock is very much desired to give some life to this lifeless body.

and a magnetic abook is very much desired to give some life to this lifeless body.

Mr. Rives, cur amiable Minister in Paris, has been somewhat subjected to the blame and culogy of his country men, on account of his not visiting the Elysée after the events of the 2d of December instant. Those who do not like him, and are always on the qui vive to utter some blame upon his nets, have said that it was wrong on his part to appears to the province of the provinc pear as if not approving the government. Those who like to hear a person before condemning him, (and Irank among them,) will say that Mr. Rives cted very right in waiting the result of the elec-ons before calling upon the President Be-des this, Mr. Rives is not the only ambassador

who has been waiting to pay a visit to the Elysee; and this is an excuse which must not be scorned.

The journal Le Siede was stopped a few days ago, for not following the orders of the government; but, after two days of interruption, the publisher

but, after two days of interruption, the publisher was allowed to continue its publication.

Marshal Soult, who died a few weeks ago at Capters, will foor have an equestrian statue creeted in that city, which is his native place. The Common Cetnell of the city voted a sum of money to open a subscription, which will soon be filled.

M. de Montalembert, who was to be received at the Academy on the 5th instant, will not have the hence to belong to that body of forty-six for a few weeks. The stiting of the savants has been post pened till political affairs are more quiet.

There was a large crowd on Monday last at the Place de la Requette, in front of the prison of that have, where the behending of a man named Humblot, sectenced to death for having murdered his mistress, took place. Never was such a large stress, took place. Never was such a bwd, I dare say, assembled anywhere to b such a sight. I was, by mere chance, passing by the spot, and I declare that I was really disgusted to see so many people attending to witness the fall of a head into a basket, and the jet of blood. Such a crucity is anomalous among men who have some pretentions to refinement. Well, there is among the many oriminal causes contained in the news-papers, the case of a certain woman, called Helma

papers, the case of a certain woman, called fielding legado, who poisoned 43 persons during the period of one year and a half. What a monater!

The theatres have not been doing much during the last foringht, on account of the sudden retreat of all the strangers who are usually in Paris at this time of the year. Nevertheless, the managers have been very busy in preducing new plays of all sarts, with the intention to attract the public. It is to be board that will succeed.

with the intention to attract the public. It is to be hoped they will succeed.

At the Grand Opera, Mme. Tedesco made, last night, a great hit in the part of Fides, in "Le Prophete," by Meyerbeer. Her success was far superior to that of Alboni in the same part, and she was rewarded, on meny occasions, with the most desfering appliance. Tedesco's triumph is, indeed, the most extraordinary thing ever experienced. Here is a woman who comes to Paris, without being pulled, and who, by her only talent—the sympathy of her voice—attains, all at once, the first rank in the first theatre of the world. It must be said that Tedesco is not only an intelligent mitel, but she does not neglect a single occasion of improving her style. All these who see her on the

Requestas. She will make her third début in the grand opera of Halevy, "The Wandering Jew."

At the Italian, Mme. Sophia Cruvelli has obtained much applause in the operas of "Ernani" and "La Figlia del Regimento." This talcated artist is, this year, for Mr. Lumley, what was last year Mme. Sontag, who, during the whole season, often appeared three times a week on the stage. I am told that Lablache will soon make his responsance.

often appeared three times a week on the stage. I am told that Lablache will soon make his reappearance.

The Theatre L'Opera Comique has produced a very brilliant play, in three acts, entitled "Le Château de la Barbe Bleu," which was received with much success. The poem is by Mr. St. Georges, and the music is by Lynnmander, the author of "Les Monténégrus," an opera which had a certain fame a few years ago. Mmc. Ugalde, who sang the principal part, was received with much enthusiasm. The scenery and costumes of the new play are of the highest style.

Mme. Rachel has made her re-appearance at the Theatre Français, after an absence of about seven menths, during which time she travelled in Germany, Russia, and Italy, and won as many laurels as dollars. I am told that she has now become a militonaire, and that if she plays, it is only for her own pleasure. As a matter of course, she was enthusiastically received at the Français, and every time she has played, the house has been crowded to the utmost degree.

The Vaudeville theatre is flourishing, with several new plays. "Mme. de Cerny," "La Circassienne," and "La Dieude Truffee," are capital comedies, which are daily stamped on the bills.

At the Variétées, a review, called "La Course au Plaisir," in which all the pretty women of the theatre are presented to the public under tights and short petiticoats, and all the comic actors sing finny verses and display their histrionic talent, is all the go for the moment. The play is founded upon that funny puff which was, last September, published in all the papers of Paris, by which a certain industriel proposed to entertain people during a month, giving them every evening an amusement for §3. The farce is excellent, and will have much run.

run

The Montantier theatre has also produced a play
on the same plan, called "Les Crapauds Immortels," (immortal toads,) which contains much fun

and merriment. At the Gymnase, the three act play of George Sand is still attracting the crowd. "Le Mariage de Victorine" is finely written, and deserves much credit.

credit.

The Ambigu Comique produces to-morrow evening, a new drama, in five acts, by Dumas, called "Le Vampire."

The Opera National (ancient Theatre Historique) has obtained a sterling success with the new opera of Felicien David—"La Perle du Biesol," and nightly the singers and the author are received with deafening applause. The "Desert" has been sung on that stage, and every piece was encored, as everywhere.

sung on that stage, and every piece was encored, as everywhere.

"Bonapaste in Egypt"—such is the new grand mele dramatic spectacle which will be performed on Saturday next, at the Circus theatre. I am told that the scenery is the ne pius ultru of what has ever been made in that line

The Jardin d'Hiver will soon be re-opened to the public. It will be remembered that some ill intentioned people had entered the premises, (a few months ago.) and destroyed not only all the exotic plants and trees, but also cut into pieces the pictures which were hung on the walls of the parlor. All this has been repaired, and a grand festival will inaugurate the series of fêtes which will, no doubt, be given there during the winter, and principally during Lent.

dount, be given there during the winter, and principally during Lent.

Henry Herz, the talented pianist, whose musical excursions in the United States have been reported in all the newspapers, is now established in Paris, at his piane warehouse, Rue de la Victoire. He is busily engaged in writing his memoirs of the United States, which are as spicy as pessible. I am told that he will give his first concert in a few weeks.

am told that he will give his first concert in a few weeks.

Mr. Brady, the excellent daguerreotypist of New York, is now in Paris, having just returned with his wife from a journey to Italy and Switzerland. They both enjoy good health.

I have been requested by many of the numerous friends of Mile. Catherine Hayes who are living in Paris, and who know how much trouble the Irish nightingale has had with her impressario, to express to her hew much sympathy they felt for the disgraceful way she had been treated. No doubt that sourcem from abroad will much please the fair cantatrice.

The Following is a last of americans now in

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF AMERICANS NOW IN B. Childs Cincinnsti.
G. Dickinson New York.
H. Maney, Nashville.
S. F. Culus, Philadelphia.
P. Lorrihard Ronald, New R. S. Vauseyckel, Phila

R R Mellvaine, Cincienati.
R S. Vanseyck-l, Phila
H S. Thomas, Richmon I.
T. C. Williams, Virginia.
J A Constant, New York,
H Clapp, Jr., Mass.
W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati.
C. Rendington, New York,
R. M. Jores, Livingston.
J A Adams, New York,
C. H Harrison, Lexington.
W. Birney, Cincinnati.
B. F. Schaffner, Charleston.
T. Buck, Baltimore.
D. R Hagner, Washington.
C. Happeldt, Charleston.
T. Rocevelt, New York.
T. H. Pons, Beston. York. C. Townsend, New York. Dr. S. H. Shaw, Bosten. W. S. Hutchins, New York. Captain Perkins, ship Conetance. V. P. Bryan, Nashville. G. Levie, New York. L. H. Buckingham, Cambridge W. Cock, Jr., Granville.

McCail, New York.
R Drsper, do.
M. Tegg, do.
E McFerland, Richmond. H Huntington N. York. F Raymond Conn. F Raymond Conn. R Naskell Salem. W. R. Nasken, Pasen.
D. Anes, Jr., Conn.
A. J. Simmes, Georgetown.
R. M. Upjohn, New York.
W. G. McAllieter, Phila.

II. Pons. Boston Babcock, Chester D. Robbins, New York A. Oseps do. W. C. Baker, Phila. D. J. Clark, do. T. Davis, New York. G. Horey, Boston. L. Guddards, Dela Selden, New York. D. Detmler, Phila.
J. E. Menbrok, Troy.
M. J. Townsend, Troy.
W. F. Atlee, Pennsylvania.

Dinner to the Hop. R. J. Walker, at Man-

Chester.

[From the London Times, Dec. 18]

The Hon. R. J. Walker, for many years Secretary to the Treasury at Washington, and well known in this country for having exerted himself successfully in the United States government, to obtain a reduction of the prohibitive tariff on our manufactures almost simultaneously with the repeal of our corn laws, was, on Tuesday evening, entertained at a public dinner at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, by the merchants and leading commercial gantle. a public dinner at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, by the merchants and leading commercial gentlemen of the town. Mr. Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided; and the Vice-President of the Commercial Association took the vice-chair. The principal guests were Mr. Walker, Mr. Cobden, M. P., the Right Hon. T. Milaer Gissen, M. P. Mr. Bright, M. P. Mr. Brotherton, M. P., Nir Charles Hindley, M. P. General Walbridge, and Colonel Colt, (United States.)

The CHARMAN gave, as the toast of the evening,

M. P., Mir Charles Hindley, M. P., General Walbridge, and Colonel Coit, (United States.)

The Chairman gave, as the toast of the evening,
"Our distinguished guest, the Hon. R. J. Walker; and may our commercial relations with the United States be unfettered, and amity between he two nations be rendered perpetual." The toast was received with great cheering. The Chairman shewed, at some length, the advantages this country had derived from a free trade policy, and adverted to the services of their guest in obtaining a reduction of the tariffs in the United States. He was glad, also, to see Mr. Bright present, who had endeavored, on many occasions, to induce our legislature to give us statistical accounts of our products. Hitherto he had not succeeded, but it was to be hoped that at no distant day the nation would not be ashamed of an annual stock account, to show to curselves and the world our industrial progress. He made this remark because Mr. would not be assumed of an annual stock account, to show to curselves and the world our industrial progress. He made this remark because Mr. Walker would this evening prove from the public documents of America, statistical facts exceedingly interesting to us. Helearnt from Mr. Walker that the industrial produce of the United States was equal to 2,000,000,000 dollars, and supposing a fifth of these to come under the protective laws of America, and supposing 25 per cent. added to them by these protective laws, there was not less than 420,000,000, sterling per annum taken from the poskets of the people of America to protect and isnefit certain classes. When our own protective duty on corn existed, it was supposed that the protected classes took from the pockets of the people more even than the amount the Chanceller of the Exchequer received in Queen's taxes. He thought when the people of America came to appreciate these facts they would no longer pormit such a system any more than we had. (Applause)

The Hon. R. J. Walang was received with great cheering and said:—Gentlemen,—I thank you most

The Hon. R. J. Walner was received with great cheering and said:—Centlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for your kind acknowledgment of my humble services in the great cause of both our countries, and, as I finely believe, of mankind. (Hear.) I thank you still more for the opinion expressed in favor of unfettered commerce; and I thank you also for that sentiment which you have effered, that amity and friendship may be forever reserved between our kindred cauntries. (An. Bered, that amity and Prenagap mey preserved between our kindred countries. (Appreserved between our kindred countries.) please) I believe, gentlemen, that nothing has tended so much to increase and to perpetuate those friendly relations, as the striking down, in 1846, by the joint action of both countries, a considerable portion of these barriers of restriction and of high satisfs which separated them from each other. (Applause) I believe that commerce, the most (Applause) I believe that commerce, the most extended commerce, is pre-eminently the friend of peace (hear), and that by the joint action of these two great countries in the repeal of your corn laws, and in the reduction, the very great simultaneous reduction, of our duties, more was done by those two single nots to cement and perpetuate the friendly relations of England and America than by all the receding action for the properties of the friendly relations of England and America than by all the preceding acts of Parliament and the exacutes of the Congress of the United States. (Hear The first gentleman that was ever distinguished it my country as an eminent advocate of the trade was an Englishman, a distinguished English-man, the friend of Franklin and Jefferson, eminent as a ret clar, a philosopher, an inistorian, and a divine. He came from the vicinity of the neighboring be-

rgs of Birmirshem, and his name was Jo

berland, in the State of Pennsylvania; and, so far as my knowledge extends, the first essay that was ever written in my own country in favor of the doctrine of free trade emanated from his pen. (Hear.) Some reference has been made to the changes that were effected in the American tariff in 1846; but I believe that the radical change that was then effected in our entire system, and the very great and important reductions that were then made, and the total abandonment of the protective principle, confining our duties exclusively to duties for revenue, are not so universally known among you. I have read, within the last few days, a speech animadverting somewhat upon my humble self, from a member of Parliament—I am told a distinguished member of Parliament—and a worthy and amiable gentleman, although displaying, I must say, some little of that nervous irritability on that cocasion which generally accompanies those who are advocating a weak cause. It was a Mr. Newdegate. (Hear, and laughter.) In answering some humble arguments presented by myself, as indicating the great prosperity that had resulted to the United States, as indicated by our statistical returns, under the tariff of 1846, he said, the reason of our prosperity was, that the tariff of 1846 was a protective tariff. Now, I wish very much that Mr. Newdegate would do us the kindness of paying us a visit to America, where he would be received with all hospitality; and that, as an English protectionist, he could convince our American protectionists that the tariff of 1846 is a protestive tariff (laughter), because their great objection to it is that it is not a protective tariff. And if, gentlemen, he could go still further, and convince them that that tariff was still too high, there is no one who would rejoice more in such a result than my humble self. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Gentlemen, I stated that the change made in the tariff of 1846 was a fundamental change. For the first time in the history of our government the ground was then assumed that it was

4c per sq yd. \$25 per ton. 30 30 90 30 115 127 Balt....

by the increase of our railroads and the coastwise tonnage; because it is our railroads and the coastwise vessels that carry the products of our internal industry from State to State, and from sity to city instead of this prediction being realized, that this decrease of duties, although it might increase our foreign trade, would destroy our internal commerce, precisely the reverse has been the fact, and our railroads and coastwise tonnage, indisating the progress of our internal commerce and industry, have increased in a ratio unpreceour railroads and coastwise tonnage, indicating the progress of our internal commerce and industry, have increased in a ratio unprecedented since we were a nation. (Hear) Now, gentlemen, I will show the participation which you have had in some of these results, because I believe there is a perfect identity of interests between England and Amerisa (applause;) that the more prosperous we are, and the twore able will we be to purchase, and the better price will we be able to give for your manufactures. (Hear, hear) And again, the more prosperous England is, the more will you be able to purchase our cotton, our rice, our breadstuffs, our provisions, our tobacco, and other agricultural products. (Hear.) The American tonnage entered in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1859, was 2,573,000 tons; the foreign tonnage which entered our ports during the same time was 1,775,000 tons, of which there was of British 1,450,000 tons; that is, four fifths of all the foreign tonnage of the world, which entered the United States under the reduced tariff of 1860, was British tonnage—(hear, hear)—showing, gentlemen, that you fully participated in the benefits of the great change that has been effected by the reduction of our duties. It was the same thing with the tonnage which cleared out in the year was 2,632,000 tons; foreign, 1,728,000 tons, of which there was British 1,401,000 tons. (Hear, hear) Free trade, then, gentlemen, may be truly styled the true means of perpetuating peace between the two countries (loud cheers), because it has brought the flags of England and America together upon the shores of both cheers), because it has brought the flags of Eng-late and America together upon the shores of both countries, and re-united their commerce and in-dustry. (Hear, hear) Well, gentlemen, the British clews that entered the United States in the British crews that entered the United States in the year 1850 amounted to 77,000 persons, and of those which cleared from the United States the crews that were British amounted to 75,000. The exports from the United States in 1850 amounted to \$151,848,600, and our imports to \$178,138,000. Now, of all our imports, there were from the British empire \$55,107,000, and of our exports, to the British entries there were \$88,388,000. The combined imports and exports from the British empire to euglie there were \$88,388,000. The combined imports and exports from the British empire to America, and from America to the British empire, amounted, in 1850, to the sam of \$163,495,000. But, gentlemen, in 1851, the augmentation is still greater. I have not the results of how much came to each particular country, but I have the results of the whole; and if the proportion was as great to each—and I have no doubt it was greater—it would make an aggregate of the imports and exports from the British empire, of \$211,543,000 in the single year of 1851 (Applause) Such, gentlemen, are the great—I might say the gigantic—results that have been produced by the reciprocal action of England and America in the oduction and repeal of duties; it has raised the reciprocal commerce of each with the other up to the annual sum of \$211,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, in relation to our estion. the other up to the annual sum of \$211,000,000.
(Hear, hear) Now, gentlemen, in relation to our ection: Why, gentlemen, I have the honor of addressing the honored representatives present of a city which manufactures more of our cotton than any other city in the world—not merely in this country, but even in our own country. The city of Manufactures manufactures and consumes more than country, but even in our own country. The city of Manchester manufactures and consumes more than one-third greater than any other city in the world of the cotton of the United States. And, gentlemen, your total exports of cotton manufactures from Great Britain, in 1850, amounted to £28,252,060, sterling, and the total amount of your manufactures of cotton for the year 1850 amounted to £52,000,000, sterling. (Hear.) Such, gentlemen, is the vast, the important trace that has grown up between England and America, as represented by the single article of cotton, which is grown bus and manufactured by you. Gentlemen, the numbers of hands employed in the united kingdom on the 5th of August, 1850, in cettan factories alone were 33,125 persons. Add to the Lyour crewe ergaged in our commerce, 77,000; those on tories alone were 33,125 persons. Add to the tyour crews ergaged in our commerce, 77,000; those engaged in other employments connected with the United States, 200,000; making a total of 608,000. Atd if we surpose that each of those persons but the state of the serious but th

stroyed the industry and manufactures of Spain; and from that blow, thus given by too large a currency. Spain to this day has never recovered. (Hear.) She was inundated with foreign imports; she resorted to high prohibitory duties, but the safety-valve was opened, as it always will be under such duties, by the smuggler; and she has never, to this day, recovered from the injuries inflicted upon her by piling up, in too great masses, the precious metals within her limits. (Hear.) I think the question then is not, have we sent out too much gold? but, have we retained too much gold at hame? Gentlemen, I will say a very few words an another subject. I believe that there ought to be, not merely in commerce, but in friendly feeling and in various other ways, a cordial union between England and America. (Applause) I believe that theirs is a joint mission, not a separate one; it is a joint mission to carry the blessings of free trade, of commerce, of civilization, of civil and religious liberty, and of Christianity, under their joint flags, all over the world. And at this period, when there has been some talk about an alliance of England with France and Spain, in which I am not a believer, and which would be resisted by us to the last extremity, permit me to call your attention to an alliance that once did take place between England and the United States, and in which their joint co-operation effected great and glorious purposes. It was in the time of Canning; I read it from a publication under the signature of my honored countryman, Riohard Rush, who has held the office of Prime Minister to England; it is his statement of their joint co-operation:—

"The main proposal was, and its first suggestion came, from the English Foreign Secretary (Mr. Canning) to number of those who are supported in the United kingdom by manufactures and commerce conzected with the United States amount to 2,436,436 persons. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, this trade has been progressing over since the two countries have reciprocally adopted the repeal and the reduction of duties; and if peace be continued between the two parties—if that current of friendly feeling which now seems sweeping all before it in both countries with resistless tide, rushing over all ancient prejudices and opposing obstacles—if that peace, that commerce, and that friendly feeling are to be continued and perpetuated, as I trust in God they may (applause), what I limit, gentlemen, are we to assign to the reciprocal commerce of England and America? (Hear.) Why, gentlemen, every thing is tending to its increase. The railroads in both countries are bringing their produce and commerce at cheap rates upon the scaboard of each. Then there is the great expansive power of steam, which has bridged the Atlantic, and brought our respective countries within ten days of each other. And, gentlemen, what limits are we to assign to these vast improvements and discoveries? Who will say that that same telegraphic power by which you can communicate across a branch of the ocean, and along its coral depths, with the continent of Europe, shall not flash from England to America the thoughts and the friendly messages and the commerce of both—when the manufacturer and business man in Manchester shall give his directions by telegraph to his correspondent in New York, and they shall hear upon the same day news each from the other? (Hear.) Now, gentlemen, something has been said by your worthy and excellent President about the further reduction of duties. Well, gentlemen, I am one of those who have distinctly avowed, in my own country, that I am in favor, in due time, of a further reduction of duties. Well, gentlemen, I am one of those who have distinctly avowed, in my own country, that I am in favor, in due time, of a further reduction of

"The main proposal was, and its first suggestion came, from the English Foreign Scoretary (Mr. Canning) to the Minister of the United States in London, I then being in that capacity, that the two powers should make a joint declaration before Europe to the effect, that if the Holy Alliance, after overthrowing the then existing constitution in Spain, established by the people under the auspices of the Cortes (which ultimately they did overthrow by the instrumentality of a French army) attempted by force of arms or force of influence, to arrest the progress of emancipation and independence in the Spanish colonies on it is continent that two powers would put themselves against so arbitrary a project. The project was stopped effectually. England would have stopled it herself, but aought our co-operation: and the knowledge by the allies that, if things had proceeded to extremity, it would have been afforded, was doubtless of full value in raising a bar to the least attempt at se aucacious a course."

Now, then, gentlemen, here was an alliance, pro-

of your manufactures to pay for it. Gentlemen, I believe that if the free trade statesmen of England—because they can more readily have access to the statistics—would take up the tariffs of all the world, and, by a process of reasoning somewhat similar to that employed by my worthy friend the president on this occasion, would demonstrate by prices current and by actual results what was the loss sustained by the entire world by the tariff system of each country, by driving labor, in overy country on the face of the globe, into unproductive pursuits—(hear, hear)—and taxing it, I apprehend the world would be astounded by the results. (Hear, hear.) Why, gentlemen, if the world is composed, as is generally believed, of a thousand million people, and only two hundred millions are employed in such labor, and that labor is reduced but Id. a day to each of them, in consequence of it being driven out of those pursuits in which it would be most profitably invested in every country, but for the intervention of the laws of man, the loss to the whole world, and to the laboring industry of the world, in one year, would amount to the incredible sum of £180,000,000. sterling. (Hear, hear, and applause) Gentlemen, pretective tariffs are the walls and partitions which separate men and nations, and #ey are the great

pretective tailifs are the walls and partitions which separate men and nations, and key are the great causes of war (bear, hear,)—they are the great causes of war openditure—they are the enemies of peace, of progress, and of civilization. (Applause) Nor, gentlemen, is this question of tariff a mere question of dollars and cents. If it had been I should not have devoted so much of my humble time to the question. No, gentlemen, it is a question of justice, of humanity, and of philanthropy. (Hear, hear.) It concerns the comforts and the subsistence of nearly all the industrial classes. It decides whether they shall have comforts and plenty for themselves and families, or whether they shall be reduced to want and penury, or driven to the poorhouse and the grave. (Hear, hear.) It is not, then, gentlemen, a question of mere dollars and cents, but it is a higher and more lofty question, which concern the happiness and the welfare, and the morals of the people, (Hear, hear.) I have heard, gentlemen, some talk made since I have been here, about what you are pleased to call

have been here, about what you are pleased to call "Old John Bull." But, gentlemen, I do not think that he is old (hear, hear.) but rather in the vigor of youth and manhood. I believe that he has been

that he is old (hear, hear.) but rather in the vigor of youth and manhood. I believe that he has been growing younger for many years past. (Laughter.) I believe, gentlemen, that he is much younger than he was in 1831, prior to the passage of the Reform bill. (Hear, hear.) I believe that he is younger than he was in 1844, when you repealed the duty on cotton. I believe he is much younger than he was in 1846, when you repealed your corn laws, and we reduced our tariffs; (hear, hear.) and, gentlemen, without intending to intermeddie (for I have no right to do so) in what concerns your purely internal policy, I can only state, from some meetings I have seen in Manchester and elsowhere, that, should it be my happy lot in some few years hence to return to Ergland again. I believe I shall find what you call the "Old-ohn" still younger, by a further extension of the right of the suffrage to the industrious classes, and by their education. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Permit me here, gentlemen, to say one word in the most kindly spirit, and with the best wishes. Notwithstanding that there are many things in my own country that undoubtedly cannot compare with yours (as I am free to acknowledge, and as every candid American will do.) yet, on the subject of education, (hear, hear) permit me to say that all our industrial classes are thoroughly educated (Hear, hear) And, gentlemen, if we have succeeded in anything, either in agriculture or in manufactures, or if, with our high wages, we have maintained our position in anything against the rest of the world, it is owing, mere than to all other causes combined, to the thorough education of our industrial classes. (Hear, hear) Although, gentlemen, we have not so many bands at work as the hundredth part of the world in our industrial class pet I do believe that, so far as that class is concerned, we have mere heads at work than all the rest of the world. And, gentlemen, since manufactures have become the work of machinery, the application of mind to

And, gentlemen, since manufactures have become the work of machinery, the application of mind to

the industrial classe

matter, and the education of the industrial classes who are concerned in your workshops and factories, become an element indispensable to success (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, in this great race, whether it be on the ocean or on the land, I will not say which is a-head, the United States or England. I believe that they keep up a pretty close race. I believe, gentlemen, that they are not moving in diverging

incs or in parallel lines, but that they are moving in converging lines; that they are both moving to the same great point—perfection of laws and liberty

and of constitution, for the bonefit and the happiness of the people of both countries. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, one of the complaints made in my country at this time, is, that we are sending you too much gold. It is not complained that we send you too much cut on, or send you too much breadstuffs and provisions, or nice, or tobacco; but it is one of the great complaints of the Protectionists at this day that we send you too much cald. Well now

that we send you too much gold. Well, now, gentlemen, I have not the exact statistics on that subject, but they are sufficiently accurate to judge by It is stated in The Times that the product of

o vastly the amount of the precious metals and

matter, and the education of

anowiedge by the allies that, if things had proceeded to extremity, it would have been afforded was doubtless of all value in raising a bar to the least attempt at so aucacious a course."

Now, then, gentlemen, here was an alliance, proposed by Canning, and assented to, although not by a formal treaty, by my own country, in which Great Britain and America united declare to the world, that if the Hely Alliance should attempt to re enslave the Spanish American colonics, or subject them again to the colonial bondage of Spain, then England and the United States would interpose to prevent zuch a catestrophe. And, gentlemen, bear in mind the important fact, that the mere communication of this determination of England and America to the despotic powers of Europe prevented the catastrophe, and, further, it prevented it without a war. And I do fully believefor I am not among those who, looking at the continent of Europe, think that the sky is cloudless—I believe, at this moment, that if England and the United States would announce to the despotic powers of the continent that they must observe the doctrine of non-intervention—that every nation must be permitted to judge for itself, and to select such institutions as best suited it, according to the will of the nation (loud cheers)—that if England and America (loud applause) would make such an anunuciation to the despotic powers, it would arrest their march. (Hear, hear.) I believe that it would have precisely the same effect in 1851 that it had in 1820. Why should it not? Is England less powerful in 1831 than she was in 1820? Is my come country, of which I hall not boast, or speak in any flashy spirit—but I hope I may be permitted to ask, is my own country less powerful in 1851 than she was in 1820? (Hear, hear.) I will not dwell upon this topic, but i, is my duty to say one word. I believe, gentlemen, that the events which have recently transpired in France are of a momentous magnitude to England, to the United States, and to the morth of a traitor, of an insurgent, (he rope, and immediately on her own borders? Is it her interest—is it the interest of the constitutional government of England—that all the continent of Europe be covered by system; which are the very antipodes of her own? Is it her interest that throughout that great continent there shall be no governments but those that are found in armies and in camps? Will it increase her commerce? Will trender her more safe and secure from the assaults of despotic powers? Will England be more safe when there is nothing but despotic governments throughout the whole continent of Europe? It is not for me to attempt to draw the veil which conceals the future. It is my fear, my apprehancement of I desire not treas any such results. vernments throughout the whole continent of Europe? It is not for me to attempt to draw the veil which conceals the future. It is my fear, my apprehension—for I desire not to see any such results—that England will be assailed by the military despots of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Why, gentlemen, this despotism of France, being created by the army of France, must necessarily be a belligerant despotism. The army must have employment. It is not to fight against the despotisms of Europe. This act has already been sustained by the despotic power of Austria, and I have no doubt that you will find it sustained by the Russian Czar, and by all the despotisms of the continent of Europe. Then, if the imperial army of France are to have employment, may we not look back to history! In 1804, had we not a somewhat parallel catastrophe, when the constitution of France was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte, and an imperial government was re-established in France, as I believe it soon will be in France again when the transparent veil shall be drawn aside! (Hear, hear.) What followed on the establishment of the imperial and military power in France in 1804, may it not follow in 1851! Now, gentlemen, I hope these events may not follow. I hope we shall have peace—peace with England—peace, if possible, with all mankind. (Applause.) There is no genuine free-trader that can be otherwise than the friend of peace. (Applause.) And I do say this, that I do not believe that it is the interest of England to ally herself with the despots of the continent of Europe. (Hear.) And I say further, that if, upon her refusal to do so, she should be assailed by those despotic powers—if, maintaining her own constitutional government, her own trial by jury, her own liberty of speech and of the press, she should require our aid—I speak what I know to be the unanimous rentiment of my country, the entire American population, backed by their government, will come as one man, and fight the battle with you if it be necessary. (Immense cheering.) Gentlemen, I return you if the necessary. (Immense chering) Gentlemen, I return you my thanks for the manner in which you have received my remarks, and I beg to offer the following toast:—"Prosperity to the tewns of Manchester and Saiford, and free trade all over the world" (The hon. gen leman resumed his seat amid most hearty cheering, having spoken an hour and three minutes)

hour and three minutes)
Mr. J. Bright, M. P., in responding to this sentiment, said that England and America must exercise a great influence upon the opinions of the world. Their union was of the greatest importance system of ocean penny postage. Mr. Walker had referred to projects of union between these countries in relation to European politics. Unfortunately we were ourselves so committed to wrong on these matters, that it was difficult for us even to remonstrate with our neighbors. We required a moral strate with our neighbors. reform at home on these subjects, and must act upon our government, and then we should be in a position to protest against any acts of any other country in Europe of which we disapproved. In country in Europe of which we disapproved. In Manchester we were perfectly satisfied with the results of free trade, as he believed were also nine-tenths of the population of Great Britain and Ire-land. Mr. Bright expressed his desire that England and America might ever be united and preserved from siscord, which would be best served by the statemen of both countries acting justify and cour-teously to each other, and bearing and forbearing

gentlemen, I have not the exact statistics on that rubject, but they are sufficiently accurate to judge by. It is stated in The Times that the product of the gold mires of California this year were \$75,000,000; our own papers make it much higher. It is stated that we have sent, this year, to all the world, principally to you, some \$40,000,000. Well, now, if that be so, we have retained of this gold \$35,000,000 at home. Now the question is, whether it is for our own good: have we sent out too much or too little of this gold? On perusing the life of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, the other day, by an eminent American historian, Mr. Proscott—one differing from myself in politics—I see that that distinguished historian states it as a merchistorical fact, that, prior to the discovery of America. Spain was the nost presperous of nations, and particularly in commerce and manufactures. She discovered America and those mines of untold millions of gold and silver is she monopolized the whole as far as she could; she brought them all within the limits of Spain; and then to luxurate in this gold and silver incredit and to deprive all the rest of the world of it, she passed a law forbidding the expect of the precious metals from Spain. What was the partially executed, the historian states that it increased so vasily the amount of the precious metals and contricted the out. Spain, as to augment is so when necessary. (Applause)
The CHARRMAN proposed "The House of Commons, and the representatives of the beroughs of Manchester and Salford"
The Kight Hon. T. M. Gisson, in responding, said that the House of Commons had resisted the adoption of free trade as long as it was possible, and had ultimately agreed to it rather as a compromise than from a conviction of its advantage. The and had ultimately agreed to it rather as a compro-mise than from a conviction of its advisability. The greatest compliment that had been paid to Mr. Walker, though not an undeserved one, was the printing of his report on the trade of his own country, by the order of the English Parliament (Applease) There was no safety in an ignorant people; and, of all education, that which was of the most importance was to inform the masses the people of the laws by which the rate of was, was regulated, as they were thus secured against trusting in those delianve theories, the sake most ow which had been made by some an excess for the une of violence in another country (top auxe.)

The Vick Parsiders proposed "The countered hodies and Chambers of Commerce in the Julie Kingdom."

contactly the amount of the precious metals and contactly the amount of prin, as to augment in so great a ratio the expenses of living, and of producing, and of manufacturing in Spain, as compared with other countries that had a smaller proportion of correccy, that it utterly overwhelmed and do Kingdom."
Mr RAINBOSE, the President of the America of Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, responded, or pressing his conviction that the associative principles.

s martial are still in turmer enaste Lumber of men who were taken prisoners, arms in